

L1: Entry 25 of 215

File: USPT

Jan 25, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6018816 A

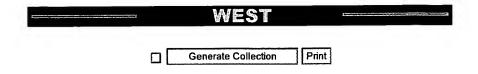
TITLE: Information processing system and method, image processing system and method, information processing apparatus and computer readable memory

DATE FILED (1): 19980402

<u>Detailed Description Paragraph Right</u> (214): When a print start signal is received from the \underline{PC} 1103 at step S601, the program proceeds to step S602, at which the printer starts the acceleration of the carriage motor (printhead 1024), and then to step S603. If it is determined here that the speed has become uniform, then the data enable signal is turned on (raised to the high level) at step S604. The program then proceeds to step S605, at which the printer determines whether data has been received from the PC 1103. If the data has been received, the transmission trigger is output at step S606 so that the received data is latched in the data latch 1023. Next, at step S607, the printer determines whether the received data block has an error. If there is no error, the program proceeds to step S608, at which the data is output to the printhead 1024 and printed. The printer then determines at step S609 whether the printing of one line is finished. If the printing of one line is not finished, then the program returns to step S605 and the above-described processing is executed again.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (216):

If it is found at step S610 that an error has occurred, then the program proceeds to step S615, at which only the carriage return operation is carried out, and then to step S616, at which the printer issues the data re-transmission request to the PC 1103. Next, steps S617.about.S621 are executed. In a manner similar to that of the steps S602.about.S606 described above, the printer executes these steps to accelerate the carriage, receive data from the \underline{PC} 1103 and latch the data in the data latch 1023. The printer determines at step S622 whether the data that has been received and latched is data that corresponds to the location at which the error occurred the previous time. If the answer is "YES", then the program proceeds to step S623, where the printer prints the portion of the data corresponding to the error location. If the answer is "NO", then the reading of the data is skipped.



L1: Entry 59 of 215

File: USPT

Feb 17, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5720012 A

TITLE: Security module for a printing apparatus

<u>DATE FILED</u> (1): 19970127

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (15):

Security module 100 can also be used to respond to status signals on status line 36, where such status signals are relevant to security considerations. For example, it is a common design in work group printing apparatus that if there is a misfeed or paper jam within the 10T 18, the 10T 18 will be controlled by the ESS 16 to simply print out the misfed image once again on a subsequent sheet. However, if a series of checks are being produced, this fairly common recovery technique could result in the production of two checks where only one was intended. Thus, a paper jam or misfeed detected by a detector 34 in 10T 18 could present a security problem. So, when a detector such as 34 outputs a particular misfeed or paper jam status signal on status line 36, security module 100 outputs back onto line 36 an altered signal, such as a signal to override the programming in ESS 16 that would cause a reprint, and also may output either on status line 36 or through bus 102, an instruction to display some sort of error message at a graphical user interface responsive to the ESS, such as shown here by 120. This error message, which may read something like "Paper misfeed at printer, check number 101 not printed" may also be communicated through connection 12 to host 10 as needed. In this way, security module 100, which is operatively disposed along command signal line 32 and status signal line 36, can be made sensitive to any behavior of the ESS or 10T which may have a security implication.

WEST	
Generate Collection	Print

L1: Entry 120 of 215

File: USPT

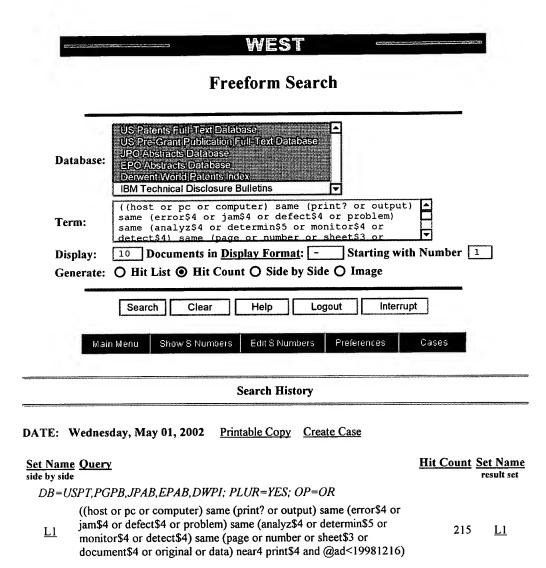
Oct 1, 1991

 $\begin{array}{l} {\tt DOCUMENT\text{-}IDENTIFIER: US~5053816~A} \\ {\tt TITLE: Apparatus~for~detecting~whether~a~replaceable~cartridge~is~new~or~used~in~an} \\ {\tt image~forming~apparatus} \end{array}$

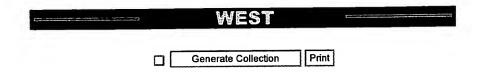
DATE FILED (1):

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (3):

A control panel 23 is located on an end surface of body 13 adjacent output tray 19. Control panel 23 includes switch 25 for choosing an operating mode for the printer. Control panel 23 includes a plurality of visual displays, such as status indicator 27 and number indicator 29. Status indicator 27 indicates the operating status of the printer via a plurality of light-emitting diodes. Number indicator 29 indicates the number of sheets which have been printed, or, a print error code upon detection of a printing error. Paper supply cassette 31 is inserted into a lower portion of body 13, located under output tray 19. Hereinafter, the side of printer 11 into which cassette 31 is inserted will be referred to as the front side of the printer. Cassette 31 holds a supply of paper sheets P as shown in FIG. 3. A manual feed tray 33 is inserted into the rear side of body 13. Feed tray 33 is used as a guide for manually feeding individual paper sheets for printing. An I/O connector 35 is located on the left side surface of body 13. A plug (not shown) for electrically connecting printer 11 to the host computer is inserted into I/O connector 35. Body 13 includes an input port 37 for receiving programming cartridge or card 39 for automatically programming various print styles and fonts as is known in the prior art.



END OF SEARCH HISTORY



L1: Entry 2 of 215

File: PGPB

Nov 22, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20010043723 A1

TITLE: HOST-BASED PRINTING SYSTEM AND PRINTING CONTROL METHOD THEREOF

<u>Application Filing Date</u> (1): 19970226

Summary of Invention Paragraph (40):

46 and the line buffer 48 is cleared (S450).

[0040] According to still another aspect of the invention, there is provided a host-based printing system that includes a host computer for creating image data for printing and transmitting the image data; a printer connected to the host computer for receiving and printing the image data on a page basis; output complete determination means for determining whether or not the image data for one page had been completely transmitted from the host computer when a printing error occurred; and discarding means for discarding a part of the image data for the one page which remains untransmitted from the host computer when the determination by the output complete determination means indicates that the image data for one page had not been completely transmitted. In this case, discharging the part of the image data is implemented after resetting the printer.

Summary of Invention Paragraph (45):
[0045] According to further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a host-based printing system that includes: a host computer for creating image data for printing; a printer connected to the host computer for receiving and printing the image data on a page basis; output complete determination means for determining whether or not the image data for one page had been completely transmitted from the host computer when a printing error occurred; and retransmitting means for retransmitting the image data for the one page the printing error occurred in when the determination by the output complete determination means indicates that the image data for one page had not been completely transmitted, the image data being retransmitted after resetting the printer.

Detail Description Paragraph (52):
[0113] As shown in FIG. 7, the printer 30 checks the current processing condition (S410), whereupon various processes including checking of the status (S420), resetting the engine (S430), feeding a paper (S440), cancellation of paper error (S500) and the like are executed. In the status check, the various kinds of sensors are checked. When the printer is incapable of receiving data from the host computer 20 by the detection of abnormality, such as full of the reception buffer 46 or printer, a busy signal is output to the host computer 20 as a status signal. When a clear command for clearing the data received from the host computer 20 is output, the data in the reception buffer

CLAIMS:

8. A host-based printing system comprising: a host computer for creating image data for printing and transmitting the image data; a printer connected to said host computer for receiving and printing the image data on a page basis; output complete determination means for determining whether or not the image data for one page had been completely transmitted from said host computer when a printing error occurred; and discarding means for discarding a part of the image data for the one page which remains untransmitted from said host computer when the determination by said output complete determination means indicates that the image data for one page had not been completely transmitted, discharging the part of the image data being implemented after resetting said printer.

13. A host-based printing system comprising: a host computer for creating image data for printing; a printer connected to said host computer for receiving and printing the image data on a page basis; output complete determination means for determining whether or not the image data for one page had been completely transmitted from said host computer when a printing error occurred; and retransmitting means for retransmitting the image data for the one page the printing error occurred in when the determination by said output complete determination means indicates that the image data for one page had not been completely transmitted, the image data being retransmitted after resetting said printer.

5/1/02 5:57 PM



L1: Entry 41 of 215

File: USPT

Jan 12, 1999

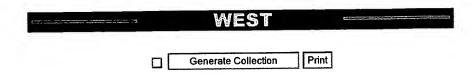
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5859956 A

TITLE: Information processing device and information processing method

<u>DATE FILED</u> (1): 19970303

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (550):

Before the starting of the <u>printing job</u>, namely before a document of a plurality of pages is printed, the server 8004, as detecting that the printer 8007 has been halted owing to the "paper jamming" error, executes a corresponding <u>error</u> processing with reference to the <u>error</u> processing table ETAB illustrated in FIG. 76. The server 8004 retrieves a candidate which is capable of being outputted by another printer, and in the case where there is existent a printer as the substitute <u>output</u> candidate (on a standby status for outputting) the server 8004 starts an <u>output</u> processing of the <u>document and outputs the document to the printer</u> 8005, and further informs the <u>host computer</u> 8001 of that fact. In contrast, in the case where there is existent no such printer, the server 8004 halts the <u>output</u> processing and informs the <u>host computer</u> 8001 of that fact.



L1: Entry 17 of 215

File: USPT

Jun 20, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6078400 A

 ${\tt TITLE:}$ Printing system having function of displaying error information and method of displaying error information

DATE FILED (1): 19980423

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (18): Namely, at first, in the host apparatus, the print data generating device generates the print data. The print data is data to be printed by the printing apparatus. Next, the print data sending device sends the generated print data to the printing apparatus. Next, in the printing apparatus, the print data receiving device receives the print data from the host apparatus. Next, the print data storing device stores the received print data in the printing apparatus. Next, in the printing apparatus, the image data generating device generates the image data on the basis of the stored print data. Next, the printing device prints the generated image data on a recording material. In the printing apparatus, the error detecting device detects an error in the processes from receiving the print data by the print data receiving device to printing the image by the printing device. When the error is detected, the error information sending device sends the generated image data at a stage where the error is detected by the error detecting device to the host apparatus. On the other hand, in host apparatus, the error information receiving device receives the image data from the printing apparatus. Next, the error information displaying device displays the image on the basis of the received image data as the error information.

WEST	
Generate Collection	Print

L1: Entry 12 of 215

File: USPT

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Sep 19, 2000

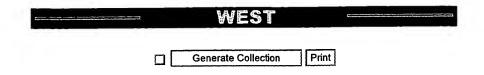
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6122073 A

TITLE: Communications terminal and interfacing method therefor

DATE FILED (1): 19970605

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (46):

The override mode is simultaneously selected by command interpreter 55 at this time, and the ASB function startup signal is also supplied to busy cause <u>determination</u> unit 82. As a result, the ASB function startup signal is removed from the potential set of busy cause candidates. For example, if <u>errors</u> are specified as a ASB function startup cause, <u>errors</u> are eliminated from the candidates for causing a busy state. This means that when an error occurs, printer status data is output to the host rather than a conventional busy signal.



L1: Entry 40 of 215

File: USPT

Jan 19, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5860781 A

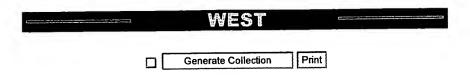
TITLE: Document printing apparatus and method

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (2):

DATE FILED (1): 19960724

The document printing appliance is activated via a job organization control unit JS which can be designed with a microprocessor control. It comprises input means, for example in the form of a panel P, for the input of the document makeup. This input can take place manually, but it can also be controlled via a data connection to a PC or to a desktop publishing device. The job organization control unit JS contains, furthermore, a, for example, microprocessor-controlled selection control unit AS, in order, depending on the document makeup in the printing assembly DRA entered via the input unit P, to print the strip-like recording medium A, separate it and deposit it in the buffer store ZS in a job-related manner, and in order to combine the individual jobs in the job finishing device JF according to the desired document makeup to form a document. The job organization control unit JS can be coupled to an EDP system via interfaces and be operated online (SCH1), or it is connected to an internal, for example desktop publishing unit and is operated in the offline mode (SCH2). Furthermore, the job organization control unit JS is assigned a monitoring arrangement in the form of a job sequence control. This contains an input-side counter C1 and an output-side counter C2 as well as a comparison unit VG coupled to the counters C1 and

C2. By means of the counters C1 and C2, the <u>print pages processed in the printing</u> assembly DRA are counted and are compared with those separated sheets deposited in the buffer store ZS. Depending on this comparison operation, an evaluation signal is triggered by the comparison device VG. If the number is different, an <u>error</u> signal (that is here named <u>error</u>) is generated (<u>error</u>). If the <u>number of print pages is identical</u>, no <u>print page</u> has been lost and an OK signal is generated.



L1: Entry 11 of 215

File: USPT

Oct 10, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6130757 A

TITLE: Client-server system with effectively used server functions

<u>DATE FILED</u> (1): 19970521

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (6):

In such conventional Client-server systems, the <u>PCs</u> as client apparatuses load in advance programs for <u>monitoring</u> the state of the <u>printers</u> as server apparatuses so that the <u>PCs</u> can display on their displays information on an <u>output</u>-destination printer specified by the operator, the information including the <u>range</u> of the magnification/reduction of character size in printing, <u>printer state</u>, <u>paper size</u>, <u>number</u> of stocked sheets of paper, paper <u>jam detection</u>, etc. Operators of the <u>PCs</u> can request the server apparatuses to execute jobs based on the displayed information.